

Coalition C2/Multinational Information Sharing: Current Capabilities and Challenges

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Overview

- DoD C2 Background
- Coalition C2 and Multinational Information Sharing (MNIS) Capabilities
- C2 Challenges
- Key Initiatives
- Summary

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Command and Control (C2)

The exercise of authority and direction by a properly designated commander over assigned and attached forces in the accomplishment of the mission. C2 functions are performed through an arrangement of personnel, equipment, communications, facilities, and procedures employed by a commander in planning, directing, coordinating, and controlling forces and operations in the accomplishment of the mission.





Command and Control System The facilities, equipment, communications, procedures, and personnel essential to a commander for planning, directing, and controlling operations of assigned and attached forces pursuant to the missions assigned.



C2 Joint Capability Area (C2 JCA)

(Tier 1 and Tier 2)

L ei C2

C2: The ability to exercise authority and direction by a properly designated commander or decision maker over assigned and attached forces and resources in the accomplishment of the mission.

Organize Understand Tier 2 **Planning Decide Direct Monitor**

Organize: The ability to align or synchronize interdependent and disparate entities, including their associated processes and capabilities to achieve unity of effort

Understand: The ability to individually and collectively comprehend the implications of the character, nature, or subtleties of information about the environment and situation to aid decision-making

Planning: The ability to establish a framework to employ resources to achieve a desired outcome or effect

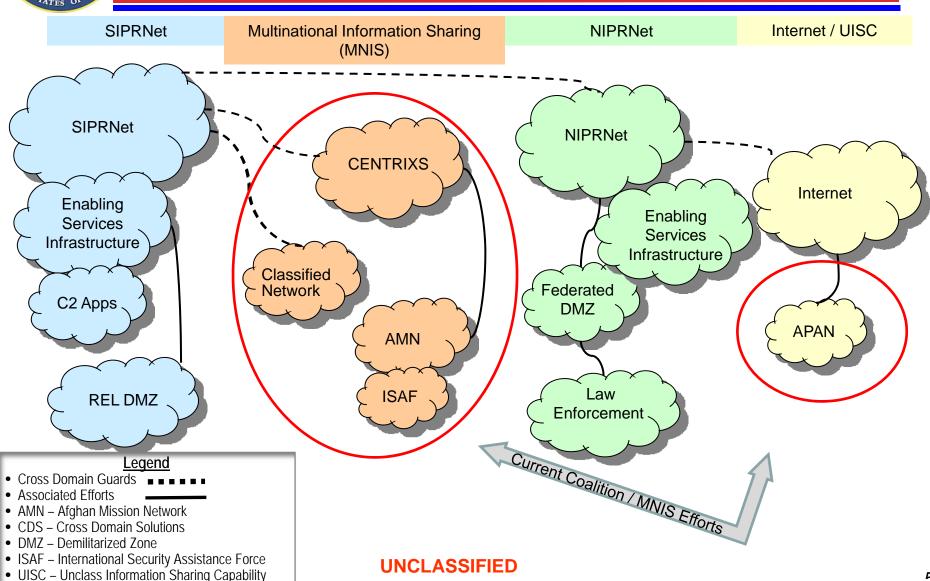
Decide: The ability to select a course of action informed and influenced by the understanding of the environment or a given situation

Direct: The ability to employ resources to achieve an objective

Monitor: The ability to adequately observe and assess events/effects of a decision.



C2 Information Sharing Space





Major Coalition Information Sharing JEW ZEALAND

MNIS and Other Mission Partners

UNITED NATIONS USAID GIRoA NGO **PVO**

Legend

GIRoO – Government of the

NĞO – Non-Governmental

PVO – Private Volunteer

 UŠAID – US Agency for International Development

Islamic Republic of

Afghanistan

Organizations

Organization

GCTF (90)

List of names

classified

ISAF (48)

ARMENIA AUSTRALIA AUSTRIA

AZERBAIJAN BOSNIA-

HERZEGOVINA

FINLAND

GEORGIA IRELAND

JORDAN

MACEDONIA

MALAYSIA

MONGOLIA MONTENEGRO

NEW ZEALAND

SINGAPORE S. KOREA

SWEDEN

TONGA

UKRAINE

NATO (28)

CCEB (5)

AUSTRALIA CANADA

UNITED KINGDOM

UNITED STATES

ALBANIA BELGIUM BULGARIA CANADA CROATIA

CZECH REPUBLIC DENMARK

ESTONIA FRANCE

GERMANY

GREECE

HUNGARY **ICELAND**

ITALY

LATVIA LITHUANIA LUXEMBOURG

NETHERLANDS

NORWAY **POLAND**

MIC (7

FRANCE

GERMANY

ITALY

PORTUGAL ROMANIA

SLOVAKIA

SLOVENIA

SPAIN

TURKEY

UNITED KINGDOM UNITED STATES

NATO

Other Mission Partners – Federal, State, Local, Tribal, Industry, NGOs



Current MNIS C2 Information Sharing Systems

- Under MNIS, DoD develops, fields, and sustains capabilities for US and coalition operational information sharing at the Secret Releasable through Unclassified Public Domain levels
 - Combined Enterprise Regional Information Exchange System (CENTRIXS)
 - Combined Federated Battle Laboratory Network (CFBLNet)
 - Unclassified Information Sharing Capability (UISC)



CENTRIXS Today



- A combination of separate multilateral & bilateral networks
- Allows U.S. and mission partner nations & their forces to securely share mission-specific information
- Supports local, regional, and global combined operations including OEF, OIF, GWOT & counter-narcotics
- Regionally focused, COCOM centric

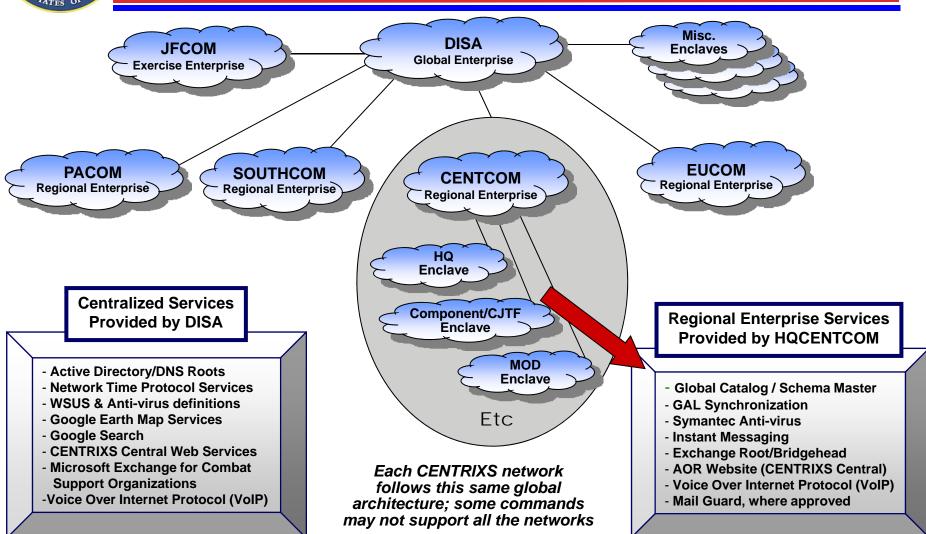
- 50+ CENTRIXS/coalition networks
- 150+ sites/locations worldwide
- Each network is cryptographically isolated (Type 1 or VPN over GCTF)
- Larger networks have full range of services with cross-domain solutions
- Many smaller bilateral networks have limited services (e.g., FTP, email)





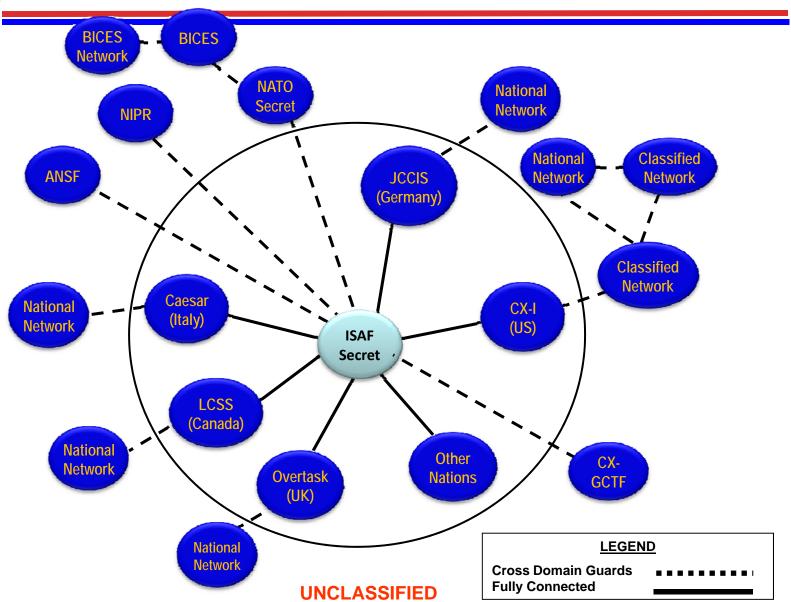
What CENTRIXS Is

Global Operations (GCTF View)



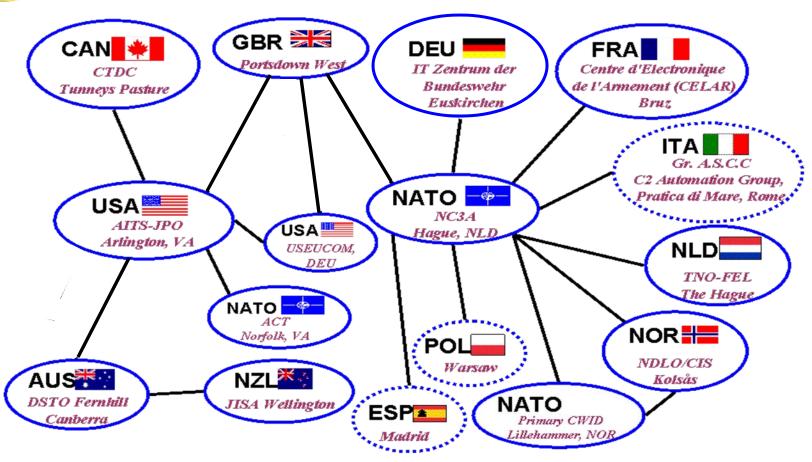


Afghanistan Mission Network





CFBLNet



A controlled Trials and Assessment capability for U.S. and coalition forces to assess secret level C2 technologies in a simulated operational environment



apan Unclassified Information Sharing (UIS)



All Partners Access Network:

- Enables professional networking and communication
- Establishes pre-defined communications channels, relationships and information workflows
- Increases situational awareness
- Provides an environment for sharing lessons learned and best practices
- Encourages cross-organizational knowledge management and information transparency

Knowledge Domains:

- Security cooperation
- Crisis response
- Humanitarian assistance / disaster relief
- Training and exercises

Information exchange and collaboration between the US DoD and any external country, organization, agency or individual that does not have access to traditional DoD systems and networks

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MNIS Challenges

Current State/Challenges

- Multiple organizations within a COI host their own applications and services
- Limited coalition application / service interoperability
- Limited service scalability based on class and quality of service
- Regional data management with organization unique governance
- No metadata / IA attribute tagging
- COI unique data semantics require ambiguity resolution
- Each COI manages its own independent network and physical infrastructure
- Locally managed username / password access control
- Unique network architecture and devices for each organization

Applications / Services

Objective State

- Enterprise provisioned applications / services (i.e. Situational Awareness, Planning, Chat, etc.)
- Widgets (i.e. visualization of data, etc.)



- Globally managed trusted metadata tags enable policy based COI data sharing
- Data warehouses for COI data
- Visible, accessible, understandable data conformance with Net Centric Data Strategy

- Infrastructure
- Attribute based policy enforcement
- Converge physical infrastructure at Enterprise Computing Nodes
- Enterprise Identity Management for coalition environment



Coalition C2 Challenges

- Governance common adjudication authority
- Policy common set of rules/guidelines

Not all elements are technical in nature

- Agreement/Commonality
 - Purpose/Application
 - Security Information Assurance, Identity Management, Cross Domain Solutions
 - Technology
 - Resources and Commitment uniting resources in common direction, long term continuity
- Dynamic policy/agreement/rules application
 - Key Initiatives
 - Data Strategy
 - Services Strategy
 - Objective and Transition Architectures



Way Forward - Key Initiatives

- Achieving the Net-Centric Vision Creating net-centric capabilities
- DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy
 - Identify and expose Authoritative Data Sources (ADS)
 - Publish in a common format to support flexible implementation
 - Develop a common data exchange standard (C2 Core) as an extension from Universal Core (non-proprietary, open source)
- DoD Net-Centric Services Strategy
 - Maximize Use of Mandated Core and Shared Enterprise Services
 - Identify and provision C2 Common Services
- Joint Mission Threads An essential element to understand the context of how we C2
- C2 Functional Capability Services
 - Intent is to sustain and synchronize current C2 capabilities
 - Incremental vice evolutionary delivery of capability
- Joint C2 Objective Architecture Software View, Data View, Standards Profile



Achieving the Net-Centric Vision

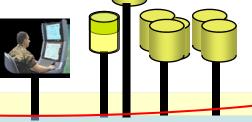
Creating net-centric capabilities involves combining the specialized information production, consumption and display features of functional mission areas with the ability to publish, subscribe, aggregate and manage at the Enterprise Level



Applications and Data









Provided by Programs in various functional mission areas

Provided

by NCES and

other

Provided

by Comms

programs

Core Enterprise Services

IP-based Transport

-Enterprise Systems Management

- Discovery

- Mediation

- Collaboration

- User Assist

- IA/Security

- Content Staging

- Application

- Messaging

- etc. infrastructure programs

Defense Information Systems Network (DISN)

Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNet)

Joint Tactical Radio System (JTRS)

Warfighter Information Network - Tactical (WIN-T)

Etc.

Common Spectroscopies



DoD Net-Centric Data Strategy

Current Information Sharing Challenges

User UNAWARE Information exists

User knows it exists
But CANNOT ACCESS IT

User can access
Information, but cannot exploit it due to a LACK
OF UNDERSTANDING

User can access date, but can it be TRUSTED?



Visible

Accessible

Understandable

Implementation Approaches

Advertise Information Holdings ("Tag" Data)

Web Enable Sources
Provide assured access
Remove Impediments —
"Need to Share"

Vocabularies
shared between
Communities of Interest

Assess data sources,
Associate trust
discovery metadata
(secure tagging)

C2 ADS*

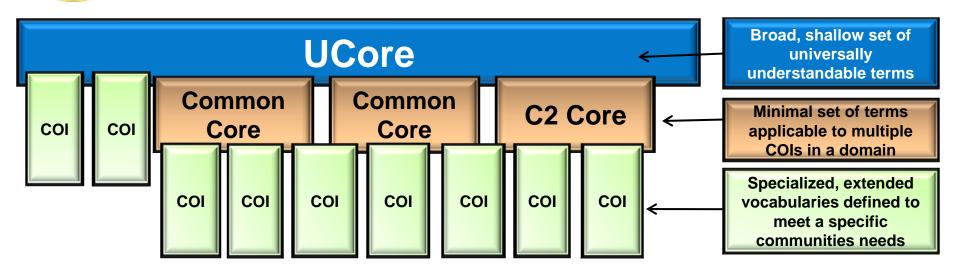
C2 Core

* ADS: Authoritative Data Source

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C2 Core



C2 Core simplifies C2 information exchanges through agreement on:

- Data element definitions common to many Communities of Interest (COIs)
- Technical structure of Information Exchange Specifications (IES) supporting C2 information needs
- Leverages Universal Core (UCore) through extension of its Who, What, When and Where (4W) elements



DoD Net-Centric Services Strategy

Key Value Propositions

NCSS Goals

Provide Services

Use Services

Govern the Infrastructure and Services

Monitor and Manage Services via GIG NetOps

Agility Improved Information Sharing

NCSS Key Actions

- ✓ Enable producers and consumers to use, share, discover and access services:
 - Register services for discovery and use
 - Use consistent methods for describing services
 - Promote trust through service level guarantees and access control mechanisms
- Operationalize the SOE: (Web-based services and SOAs)
 - Extend infrastructure through federation
 - Implement service monitoring, including user feedback at all levels
 - Establish appropriate roles, responsibilities across the services lifecycle and for portfolio management

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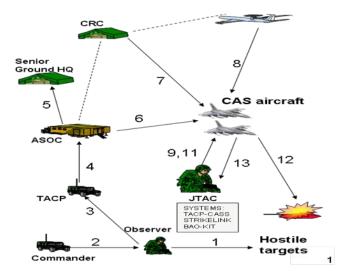
Joint Mission Threads

- Joint Mission Thread (JMT): an operational and technical description of the end-to-end set of activities and systems that accomplish the execution of a joint mission
- Provides the Context of C2 activities and needs
 - Tier 1 comprises overall systems, information exchanges, activities performed, nodes, need-lines, and actors
 - Tier 2 "strands" represent of detailed breakdowns, with supporting reusable data
 - Tier 3 is a conceptual and organizational construct to address specific testing and certification requirements as they emerge



Joint Mission Threads

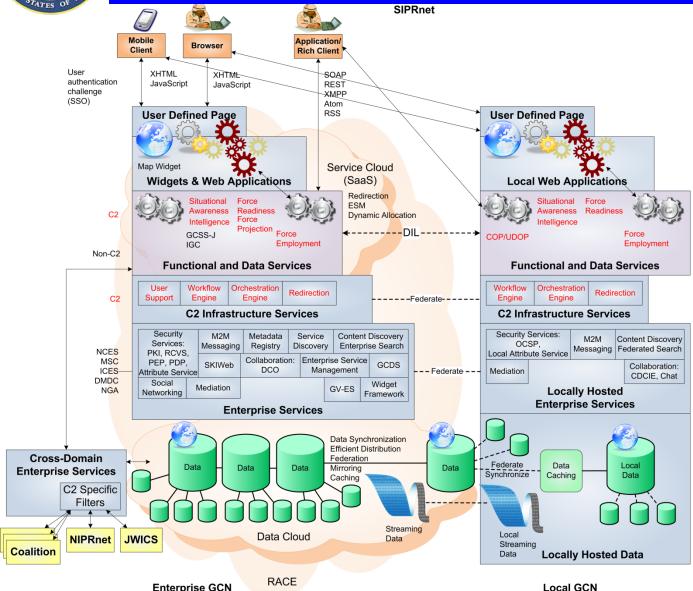
- Joint Mission Threads (JMTs) help us to understand:
 - Interoperability issues
 - Capability gaps
- JMTs can be used for:
 - Interoperability Testing and Evaluation (T&E)
 - Training Exercises and mission rehearsals



- Analysis of Joint Close Air Support JMT identified:
 - Gaps in procedures Services had different joint request procedures
 - Joint Terminal Attack Controllers had very different digital implementations (message formats, wave forms)

A CRIMIND STATES OF AMERICAN

Joint C2 Objective Architecture: Software View



Acronyms

CDCIE = Cross Domain Collaborative Information Environment

CDES = Cross-Domain Enterprise Services

DIA = Defense Intelligence Agency

DIL = Disconnected Operations, Intermittent Connectivity, Limited Communications

DMDC = Defense Manpower Data Center

DoDIIS = Department of Defense Intelligence Information System

GCCS-J = Global Command and Control System - Joint

GCDS = GIG Content Delivery Service

GES = GIG Enterprise Services

GIG = Global Information Grid

GTN = Global Transportation Network

GV-ES = Geospatial Visualization -

Enterprise Service

ICES = Intelligence Community

Enterprise Services

IGC = IDE/GTN (Integrated Development Environment/Global Transportation Network) Convergence

MNIS = Multi-National Information Sharing

MSC = Multi-Service SOA Consortium

NCES = Net-Centric Enterprise Services

NGA = National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency

PDP = Policy Decision Point

PEP = Policy Enforcement Point

PKI = Public Key Infrastructure

RACE = Rapid Access Computing Environment (DISA)

RCVS = Robust Certificate Validation Service

SaaS = Software as a Service 22



The Bottom Line

Ultimately a Human Endeavor

 Technology enables the human interface and supports "command" and the decision maker, rather than forcing the decision maker to operate within the constraints of the "control" technology

• Information Age Makes it...

More Important and More Challenging....with Great Opportunity

Must Support the Way We Fight

- Joint, Allies and Coalition
- Requires Trust

Must Work Enterprise Solutions

- Processes for Collaboration and Consensus Building
- Promote Improved Information Sharing Among Mission Partners



Questions and Discussion